

## Odds and Ends.

"Capital punishment" as the boy said when the school-mistress seated him among the girls.

If you visit a sweet girl, and you are won, and she is won, then you shall both be one.

Why didnt the last dove return to the ark? Because she had good grounds for remaining.

An Irishman once said, if you don't receive this letter, let me know and I will see the postmaster.

True delicacy is more wounded by an offence from itself than to itself.

Question for tailors—how much cloth does it require for a spirit-wrapper?

Some people keep a savage dog around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop "to get a bite," may get it outside the door.

When Simkins's wife kicked him out of bed, early on a cold winter's morning, says he, "See here now! You'd better not do that again; if you do it may cause a 'coolness.'"

We frequently hear of our generals capturing pieces of artillery.—What is the use of continually capturing pieces? says Mrs. Partington. "Why not capture whole ones?"

An inveterate old bachelor says hips are called "she" because they always keep a man on the lookout.

A lady asked a pupil at a national school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, marin'" quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

"Now then my hearties," said a gallant captain at Bull's Run, "you have a tough battle before you—fight like heroes till your powder's done, and then run. I'm a little lame, myself, and I'll start now."

Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and ease, and the sister of temperance, cheerfulness, and health; and profuseness is cruel and crafty demon, that generally involves her followers in dependence and debt—that is, fetters them with "iron into their souls."

**PUNCTUATION.**—It appears that the ancients were not acquainted with the use of any punctuation marks to assist the reader in ascertaining the sense of the author, but that he was left to discover it from the general tenor of the subject. The earliest printed books had no stops, but some arbitrary signs here and there, introduced at the humour of the printer. The marks of punctuation now used were invented in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**A NOBLE DEED.**—"Sir," said a sturdy beggar to a benevolent man, "please to give me a quarter. I am hungry and unable to procure food." The quarter was given, when the beggar said, "You have done a noble deed. You have saved me from something which I fear I shall yet have to come to." "What is that?" said the benefactor. "Work," was the mournful reply.

**CABBAGE AND DITTO.**—"I love you like anything," said a young gardener to his sweetheart pressing her hand. "Ditto," said she, returning the pressure. The ardent lover who was no scholar, was sorely puzzled to understand the meaning of "ditto." The next day, being at work with his father, he said, "Father, what is the meaning of ditto?" "Why," said the old man, "this here is one cabbage-head, ain't it?" "Yes, father." Well, that ere's ditto." "Drat it," ejaculated the indignant son, "then she called me a cabbage-head."

**THE HAIR.**—Stiff hair is sometimes the sign of obstinacy, slick locks denote patience, a curly head is always accompanied by wit and a love of pleasure. Baldness is the sign of an active mind, unless the bald man brush his back hair forward to cover the front; that is the mark of a mean and vulgar spirit, or which is still worse, unless he wears a wig in which case he must unquestionably be classed among the snobs. Premature gray hair denotes misanthropy, continued suffering, whether physical or moral, excessive labour, or dissipation. With regard to those abundant locks time is powerful to bleach, they are the badge of an even disposition, and of a mediocre ability.

The Chicago Post says the name of the state of Illinois originated in this manner:—"A party of Frenchmen set out upon an exploring expedition down the river, which they afterwards named, providing themselves with bark canoes, and relying chiefly for subsistence upon the game. They found at the conflux of this river with the Mississippi, an island thickly studded with black walnut. It was a season of the year when the nuts were ripe, and this party of explorers, encamping upon this island, greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit. From this circumstance they called the name of the island, the 'Isle of Nuts'—or in French, 'Isle aux noix'—which name was given to the river which they explored, and thence to the territory and state. This explanation of the word 'Illinois' more fully accords with the orthography of the word, which has certainly a French termination—and the rapid pronunciation of the word would naturally lead to the Anglicism of the terms into its present shape, 'Illinois'."

## Miscellaneous.

### THE TWO APPRENTICES.

Two boys were apprentices in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other "didn't care." One read and studied and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home reading. The other liked fun the best. He often went with the other boys to "have a good time." "Come," he often said to his shopmate, "leave your old books; go with us. What's the use of all this reading?"

"If I waste these golden moments" was the boy's answer, "I shall lose what I can never make up."

While the boys were still apprentices, an offer of two thousand dollars appeared in the newspapers, for the best plan of a State-house, to be built in one of the Eastern States. The studious boy saw the advertisement, and determined to try for it. After a careful study, he drew out his plans and sent them to the committee. We suppose he did not expect to gain the prize; but still he thought "there's nothing like trying."

In about a week afterward a gentleman arrived at the carpenter's shop, and enquired if an architect named Washington Wilberforce lived there.

"No," said the carpenter, "no architect, but I've got an apprentice of that name."

"Let's see him," said the gentleman.

The young man was summoned, and informed that his plan had been accepted, and that the two thousand dollars were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put up the building, and his employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time, and let him go. This studious young carpenter became one of the first architects in our country. He made a fortune and stands high in the esteem of everybody; while his fellow apprentices hardly earn food for himself and family by his daily labour.

**CANADA THISTLES GOT RID OF EASILY.**

John Vipond, of St. Marthe, writes:—

"About twelve years ago I bought from a Frenchman a farm which was covered with thistles from one end to the other. I set to work in earnest to destroy them, thinking it would be very hard work, but by proper management for five or six years, I came out victorious. All that I did to the farm was to do justice to it. I never plough my land more than three years. In the third I seed with grass seed, then leave it in meadows one or two years, as the case may be. Any one that follows my plan for a few years will find very little cause for fear about the Canada thistle. The real cause of trouble with the thistle is too much ploughing and bad farming."

—*Canada Farmer.*

**BEST COAL OIL.**—Oil Cans, &c., at lowest retail prices. Cash paid for Sheep skins, Calf skins, old Copper, &c. EDWARD McFEELEY.

William Street, Lindsay, Jan. 26, 1865.

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**NOTICE.**

For sale, very cheap, three extra

**LARGE BOX STOVES,** suitable for School Houses, Halls, &c. Also a large lot of

**Cooking Stoves,** Box and Parlor

**Stoves.**

to be sold at the lowest figure for cash, before the first of March, at the

**STOVE AND TIN SHOP, WILLIAM ST**

**Best Coal Oil,**

Oil Cans, &c., at lowest retail prices. Cash paid for Sheep skins, Calf skins, old Copper, &c. EDWARD McFEELEY.

William Street, Lindsay, Jan. 26, 1865.

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**Money to Loan.**

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to

**Lend \$50.00.**

(Belonging to private individuals),

For FIVE YEARS, on Improved Farms, in

large or small amounts to suit applicants, at a

LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES HOLDEN, Prince Albert.

Also, 30,000 acres of Land for Sale in the

Counties of Ontario, Peterborough, Victoria, Lambton, Kent, Essex, Grey, Middlesex, Perth, and other Counties.

INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.

Prince Albert, March 10, 1864.

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**STEAMBOAT NOTICE.**

*The fast sailing new Steamer*

**ROCHESTER.**

CAPTAIN GREENWOOD,

Will commence running to Rochester, on

**March 27th, 1865,**

until further notice.—As follows:

**EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING,**

Leaving Port Hope at 9 A.M.

Cobourg, 10 1/2 A.M.

Colborne, 11 A.M.

direct to Rochester, arriving there in time to

connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other

points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg, from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.

Returning the steamer will leave Rochester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 1/2 o'clock, A.M., for the above mentioned places connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway for all points East and West.

For further information, enquire of A. Cochran, Post Hotel; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Keeler, Colborne.

Cobourg, March 10th, 1865.

290-ft.

**LINDSAY AND MANILLA STAGE LINE,**

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE LINE

will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every

lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton. Returning—leaves Fournier's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stage from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. Fares reasonable. The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEORGE CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1864.

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**FARM FOR SALE!**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, on

liberal terms, the West half of the East half of LOT 27, 7TH CONCESSION OF OPS, and within 2 miles of the flourishing Town of Lindsay, and the Cobourg-on-Road. There are about 40 acres cleared, and well fenced. The soil is clay, and well watered.

Apply to the owner, on the premises.

JOHN BATESON.

Ops, 14th June, 1864.

252-ft.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE PRIVATE FUNDS to invest in Improved Farm Property, at a low rate of interest.

MACKAY & MACKINNON,

Barristers, &c.

Wilson's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

November, 1863.

286-ft.

**COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.**

SCHOLARSHIPS, entitling the holders to a full course at any of the

Commercial Colleges

in Upper Canada, for sale at this office, at a large discount.

Apply at

Office CANADIAN POST,

Kent Street, Lindsay.

November, 1863.

286-ft.

**LIVERY STABLES.**

The subscriber desires to inform his friends

and the public that he continues to keep the

best horses, neatest and most comfortable

carrigages and buggies, constantly on hand for hire.

TERMS extremely Moderate.

H. WORKMAN.

290-ft.

**WEBSTER'S**

BOOKS, PAPERS, &c.

WEBSTER'S

BOOKS & SHOES

WEBSTER'S